

E. G. BOONE, President. F. M. FISHER, Sec. and Treas. J. L. BETHSHARES, V-Pres.  
DIRECTORS  
E. G. BOONE, J. L. BETHSHARES, W. F. PAXTON  
JOHN ROCK, G. E. HANK

## Semi-Annual Statement

## The Mechanics Building and Loan Association

(Incorporated.)  
OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.  
For Year Ending January 31, 1910.

Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand February 1, 1908.....\$15.50	For Mrs. McQuot and Insurance.....\$109.82
Dues collected.....6,618.99	For withdrawn stock.....987.38
Interest collected.....1,193.00	For loans.....7,290.29
Fines collected.....8.15	For expenses.....654.61
Membership fees collected.....40.80	For Ross property.....284.24
Loans Repaid.....1,088.27	Cash on hand.....1,995.74
Arrears collected.....1,203.35	
	\$10,972.08
	\$10,972.08
Resources	Liabilities
Bal. mortgages last report.....\$24,800.00	Stock account last term.....\$27,217.96
Loans repaid.....1,600.00	Maturities and Withdrawals last term.....2,337.70
Loaned during term.....\$23,200.00	Dues paid.....\$24,840.26
Arrears due.....1,602.53	Gains divided.....2,706.28
Ross property.....1,023.95	Unearned Premiums.....1,848.97
Cash on hand.....1,665.74	Due on maturity.....950.00
	Due on Loans.....271.71
\$27,692.22	\$27,692.22

Value of Shares.		
1st and 25th series have matured and been paid.		
26th series, January		
31, 1909.....	177.28	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	10.72	200.00
27th series, January		
31, 1909.....	164.52	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	11.84	188.36
28th series, no shares in force.		
29th series, no shares in force.		
30th series, January		
31, 1909.....	129.75	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	9.74	151.49
31st series, no shares in force.		
32d series, January		
31, 1909.....	108.91	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	8.48	129.39
33d series, January		
31, 1909.....	98.97	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	7.88	118.85
34th series, January		
31, 1909.....	89.27	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	7.34	108.61
35th series, January		
31, 1909.....	79.87	
Dues.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	6.74	98.61
36th series, January		
31, 1909.....	70.77	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	6.20	88.97
37th series, January		
31, 1909.....	61.94	
Dues.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	5.66	79.60
38th series, January		
31, 1909.....	53.35	
Dues.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	5.18	70.53
39th series, January		
31, 1909.....	44.97	
Dues.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	4.64	61.61

40th series, January		
31, 1909.....	36.92	
Dues.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	4.16	53.08
41st series, January		
31, 1909.....	29.05	
Dues.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	3.74	44.79
42d series, January		
31, 1909.....	21.60	
Dues.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	3.26	36.86
43d series, January		
31, 1909.....	14.21	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	2.84	29.05
44th series, January		
31, 1909.....	7.00	
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	2.42	21.42
45th series		
Dues paid.....	12.00	
Gains divided.....	2.21	14.21
46th series		
Dues paid.....	6.00	
Gains divided.....	1.00	7.00

Statement of Shares.		
Series	Shares in force	Borrowed on
27.....	10.....	
28.....		
29.....		
30.....		
31.....	2.....	
32.....	42.....	17
33.....	20.....	15
34.....	35.....	8
35.....	26.....	6 1/2
36.....	18.....	5
37.....	47.....	8
38.....	38.....	8
39.....	47.....	9
40.....	16.....	6
41.....	35.....	14
42.....	30.....	11 1/2
43.....	37.....	8
44.....	37.....	2
45.....	112.....	14
46.....	70.....	40
	606	170

Respectfully submitted as my report for the six months ending January 31st, 1910.  
FRANK M. FISHER, Secretary.  
We, the finance committee, have examined the report above and found it correct.  
W. F. PAXTON,  
G. E. HANK,  
JNO. ROCK,  
Finance Committee

**Newton Tailoring Company**  
Ladies' and Men's  
**\$15**  
Suits to Measure  
Moved from 425 Broadway to  
123 South Fourth

## News of Theatres

The Latimore-Leigh Stock company with tonight's performance of "The Creole's Revenge" will end the engagement at the Kentucky theater. Although the company has been

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is  
**Laxative Bromo Quinine**  
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

## AT THE KENTUCKY

ONE SOLID WEEK  
Beginning  
**Monday**  
FEBRUARY  
**14**  
Prices.....10c, 20c, 30c

—THE SHOW YOU LIKE—  
**LATIMORE & LEIGH CO.**  
In a repertoire of all new plays and  
polite vaudeville.  
8—BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS—8  
Including  
The Great Latimore & Leigh Com-  
pany of Mystifiers.  
Pattis & Patts' Electrical Novelty  
Musical Act.  
Tonight:  
"CREOLES REVENGE."  
All next week:  
MOVING PICTURES --- 7:30 to 10

NATIONAL ADOPTS  
154 GAME LIST

PRESIDENT OF PITTSBURGH  
CLUB SAVED DEADLOCK.

168 Games Scheduled for Western  
League This Season—Took Four  
Days' Discussion.

## WESTERN MAGNATES DECIDE

New York, Feb. 19.—The National league adopted a 154 game schedule. Though the wishes of the American league are thus met, that league's interests were disregarded when it was resolved to stretch the schedule to October 15. The American schedule terminates October 9. Ebbets, of Brooklyn, and Murphy, of Chicago, insisted on using their players up to the contract time, October 15.

Dreyfuss, of Pittsburgh, was the only club owner willing to make concessions, and he saved the league from a deadlock.

## Western League.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Late last night, after four days' discussion, the Western league adopted a 158 game schedule, opening April 22 and closing October 3.

The opening games will be: Lincoln at Denver; Des Moines at St. Joseph; Sioux City at Topeka; Omaha at Wichita.

The holiday games are: Decoration Day—Omaha at Des Moines; Lincoln at Sioux City; Topeka at St. Joseph; Wichita at Denver.

July 4—Des Moines at Sioux City; Omaha at Lincoln and Lincoln at Omaha; Wichita at Topeka; Denver at St. Joseph.

Labor Day—Sioux City at Des Moines; Lincoln at Omaha; St. Joseph at Denver; Topeka at Wichita.

## The Officials.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Frank Duncan, of Sioux City, was elected vice-president of the Western league, to succeed C. B. Carille, of Pueblo, who sold his franchise to St. Joseph.

Frank Isbell, of Wichita, was chosen director, to succeed R. R. Burke, of Denver, who sold his interest in the Denver club to J. S. McGill.

The officials now are: President, secretary and treasurer, Norris L. O'Neill, Denver; vice-president, Frank Duncan, Sioux City; directors, Higgins, Des Moines; Rourke, Omaha, and Isbell, Wichita.

**PILES! PILES! PILES!**  
Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, always itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50c and \$1.00. Williams' Mfg. Co., Prop., Cleveland, O., Sold by List Drug Co.

## BALLINGER CASE

(Continued from Page One.)

In fact up to the time that Ballinger left the service as commissioner of the land office, March 4, 1908, there had been no adverse reports on these claims, and that the Cunningham "Journal," which contained the first evidence of alleged agreement among the claimants, had not then been discovered.

The late afternoon session was devoted to an inquiry into the motives of Mr. Glavis in seeking the assistance of Clifford Pinchot. Glavis said he went to him because he had faith in him and felt he was absolutely sincere.

## Some Heavy Evidence.

Mr. Vertrees explained several of his long questions by the statement that he was searching out the motives of the witnesses to ascertain whether they were innocent or malicious.

As to Mr. Ballinger's participation in the Wilson Coal company case, Mr. Glavis admitted that he had no first-hand knowledge and that he had testified merely from hearsay.

The examination had not gone along much further when the attorney and witness locked horns again on the subject of direct answers. Mr. Vertrees protested to the committee that Glavis always "ties a string" to his answers, and proceeded:

**Long Answers Delay.**  
"I am trying to get at the purpose, the motive, the object of the witness, whether it is innocent or malicious."

Mr. Brandeis, attorney for Glavis, declared Glavis had stated his purpose in this inquiry.

"He has no other motive than to tell the truth," shouted the lawyer.

Chairman Nelson said: "It is apparent to me that almost every answer made by the witness has a string to it. He has made no direct answers. If we were proceeding in a court of justice, under rules of evidence, this state of affairs would not have been permitted. But we are moving along without rules of evidence, and the chairman is powerless to enforce any rules."

"I want to say, however, that the committee will be able to judge of the facts produced in this case, and

the only effect of these long answers with arguments appended is simply to delay the proceedings."

At the afternoon session Mr. Vertrees called attention to the fact that in his original testimony Mr. Glavis expressed surprise that Special Agent Sheridan, who succeeded him in charge of the Alaska cases, should have reached the same conclusion he had.

"Why were you surprised?" demanded Mr. Vertrees.

"Well, he had a letter of instructions, and I think they expected a different report; otherwise they would not have sent him out there."

"Who do you mean by 'they'?" "Whoever wrote the letter—Mr. Schwartz."

Mr. Vertrees then read the letter into the evidence.

"During all the time you were in the service and in charge of the Alaska cases, did not you feel that you had the confidence of your superiors and did they not express themselves to you in communications from time to time?" asked Mr. Vertrees.

"Yes, sir," he said hesitatingly. "And you say there was no harm done the government by the delay in 1908 when you were temporarily assigned to the Oregon cases?"

"No, sir, there was no harm."

**He Meets With Pinchot.**  
"And you always had plenty of help?"

"Yes, sir." Glavis would not admit that Secretary Ballinger and Commissioner Dennett acted on Sheridan's recommendation in postponing a hearing in the case in the summer of 1909.

Cross-examination of the witness as to his meeting with Clifford Pinchot at Spokane, Wash., in August of last year then was begun. Glavis said he told his story to Mr. Pinchot and that the latter called in ex-Governor Pardee, of California.

"But up to the time of your meeting Mr. Pinchot, all that you wanted had been granted, had it not?"

"Yes."

"What was there to be gained in presenting the case to Mr. Pinchot? The forestry service had already intervened and your requests had already been granted."

"I thought, in view of all the facts and the difficulty I had in getting a postponement of the case, that in view of the letters written by Dennett and his action throughout the proceedings that it would be only a little while until these cases were brought up again to be decided before either Mr. Dennett or Mr. Ballinger and I did not think they were fit people to render a decision."

**Why He Went to Pinchot.**  
Chairman Nelson—"Did you think the forestry could act in these cases?"

"No, sir."

"What were your reasons for going to that bureau?"

"I did not think the heads of the interior department and land office were men who could be depended upon to protect the government's interests."

**Senator Root—"You believed the remedy was removal from office of these two men and you wanted Mr. Pinchot to help you in that?"**

"It was not quite that," said Glavis; "I did not know exactly what to do. I wanted to get some good advice."

"Had you ever gone to him before?" asked Mr. Vertrees.

"No."

**Why He Wrote Letter.**  
"When you sought to get the forestry to intervene in these cases and before going to see Mr. Pinchot, had not you written a letter to assistant Law Officer Shaw, of the forestry service, in which you said: 'Another point involved to which your attention is called, is that the entire field has been withdrawn from all forms of entry. Therefore, should these filings be cancelled, there would be no opportunity for other filings to be made. This would enable the forestry service to secure certain legislation, which would enable it to control the output of coal in a similar manner to that which they now are disposing of the timber.'"

"Yes, sir."

**Not Grabbing Alaska.**  
Washington, Feb. 19.—The interesting spectacle of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, through legal representatives, appearing before a congressional committee to justify its operations in the development of industries in Alaska, packed the room of the senate committee on territories.

Some days ago J. P. Morgan & company asked permission to send representatives to answer "exaggerated reports printed in the magazines and newspapers of the work of the syndicate formed by that company and the Messrs. Guggenheim."

The permission was given and John N. Steele, general counsel for the syndicate, and Stephen Birch, the managing director, testified that all the money spent in the enormous development of Alaskan resources had been furnished by the syndicate itself; that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate had not issued to the public a single bond or a share of stock; that the syndicate had never received anything from the government in the way of money, grants of land or special rights.

It was testified further that the syndicate owned one railroad and had no interest in any other in Alaska; that it owned one copper mine, and that it owned no coal lands at all.

Testimony was given about the negotiations for the Cunningham claims, but it was said these hinged upon patents being issued for the claims, and that these negotiations had come to nothing.

Steele and Birch denied with great emphasis that they were trying to "gobble up Alaska."

Think of a Business With  
Over Four Million Customers!

Here is an unusual opportunity to invest in a stock that  
pays 8% dividends—a stock that has never paid less than  
7½% annually during the past twenty-seven years.

## You Can Be a Stockholder

In this great business, you can be one of the 27,000 other stockholders whose investments are earning 8% annually—double the interest paid by savings banks, yet the safety is beyond question.

## Over 4,364,000 Patrons

This great business is the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Perhaps you know it better as "The Bell Telephone System"—a system which penetrates every state in the Union—which serves over 4,364,000 subscribers from 6,043 Telephone Exchanges, with 8,098,097 miles of wire.

## Its Immense Holdings of Stocks and Bonds

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company is one of America's stupendous enterprises. It is both an operating and a holding company. It owns a majority of stock in, and exercises a virtual control over, all the forty old Bell Telephone Companies of the United States and Canada. It controls, by majority stockholdings, the Western Electric Company—the largest manufacturer of telephone equipment in the world, and which supplies all the equipment used by the associated companies. On June 30, 1909, these holdings amounted to \$333,918,822.

## Another Great Source of Income

Aside from the Company's immense revenue derived from its holdings of the securities of the Associated companies, it derives a large income through its direct ownership and operation of all the long distance and toll lines which connect the Associated Bell System throughout the country.

## Property Holdings Valued at \$589,370,000

The holding of physical property amounts to \$589,370,000, and this exceeds all capital liabilities by approximately \$55,000,000. Yet this surplus of assets does not include the incalculable value of rights-of-way which years ago were acquired at cost of \$5,000,000, nor does it include franchises and patent rights.

## Its Stupendous Earnings

During 1908 the gross earnings were \$27,898,970, out of which \$12,459,156 was paid in dividends. The

report for the first 11 months, to November 30th, 1909, shows a large increase over 1908.

## A Remarkable Dividend Record

For the past 27 years the annual dividends have never been less than 7½%. The dividend rate now is 8% and has been such for the past three years. Contrast this rate with the 3% or 4% which savings banks pay and consider the enormous amount of assets which add stability and safety to the unusually large income.

## Heads the List of Popular Investments

This stock, for net income yield, stands at the top of the following list of high-class investment securities. These prices are current Stock Exchange quotations on the day of this writing—February 5, 1910.

Security	Dividend	Price	Net
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	8%	108	5.88%
New York Central Railroad	6%	117	4.27%
Pennsylvania Railroad	6%	125	4.8%
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R.R.	7%	147	4.74%
Chicago & Northwestern R.R.	7%	106	4.49%
Illinois Central R.R.	7%	149	4.69%
United States Steel, Preferred	7%	121	5.79%

## A Corporation Of and For the People

The Capital Stock is \$252,345,000, and is held by 28,370 stockholders, with an average of 60 shares each. 26,213 persons hold less than 1,000 shares each, so that it will be seen that no other Public Service Corporation is so widely owned by the public it serves.

## An Added Inducement

An investment in the stock of the Company places investors in line to enjoy an exceptional benefit. It is the usual policy of the Company to issue new stock to its shareholders of record at par. This policy has been of great value in the past, and promises even greater future value. Ask us to explain this by letter.

## Send for Complete Information

The Stock and the 4% Convertible Bonds of this Company make a desirable investment from the standpoint of safety and income yield. We shall be pleased to correspond with any having funds for investment, and will gladly send complete descriptive printed matter on request. Small orders are given equal attention with larger.

## Russell, Brewster &amp; Company

Dealers in Investment Securities

Members:  
New York Stock Exchange  
Chicago Stock Exchange  
139 Adams Street  
Chicago, Ill.

## CITY ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, FOR THE YEAR 1910," ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, JANUARY 28TH 1910; ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, JANUARY 28TH, 1910, AND APPROVED BY JAMES P. SMITH, MAYOR, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1910.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Paducah, Kentucky:

Section 1. That Section 1 of an ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance fixing the apportionment of the Public Funds of the city of Paducah, Kentucky, for the year 1910," adopted by the Board of Councilmen, January 28th, 1910; adopted by the Board of Aldermen, January 28th, 1910, and approved by James P. Smith, Mayor, February 3rd, 1910, be, and the same is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words and figures:

N. O. & O. R. R. 4 ½ per cent bonds for \$45,000—\$672.90.  
C. & O. R. R. shops 4 ½ per cent bonds for \$20,000—\$299.06.  
P. T. & A. R. R. 4 per cent bonds for \$100,000—\$1,495.32.

N. O. & O. R. R. 4 ½ per cent bonds for \$66,000—\$986.92.  
Paducah and Mayfield gravel road 4 per cent bonds for \$1,600—\$23.92.

Paducah and Mayfield gravel road 4 per cent bonds for \$500—\$11.96.  
Paducah and Mayfield gravel road 4 per cent bonds for \$1,600—\$23.92.

C. St. L. & P. R. R. 4 ½ per cent bonds for \$100,000—\$1,495.32.

Improvement bonds as follows:  
Street Improvements 4 per cent bonds for \$150,000—\$2,242.99.

New City Hospital 4 per cent bonds for \$25,000—\$373.84.  
New Market House 4 per cent bonds for \$25,000—\$373.84.

Total, \$5,000.  
And adding in lieu thereof the following:

N. O. & O. R. R. 4 ½ per cent bonds due Aug. 1, 1928, for \$45,000—\$672.90.

S. & O. R. R. shops 4 ½ per cent bonds due May 2, 1924, for \$20,000—\$299.06.

P. T. & A. R. R. 4 per cent bonds due Jan. 1, 1920, for \$100,000—\$1,495.32.

N. O. & O. R. R. 4 ½ per cent bonds due July 1, 1926, for \$66,000—\$986.92.

Paducah and Mayfield gravel road 4 per cent bonds due July 1, 1909, for \$1,600—\$23.92.

Paducah and Mayfield gravel road 4 per cent bonds due July 1, 1910, for \$500—\$11.96.

Paducah and Mayfield gravel road 4 per cent bonds due Oct. 1, 1914, for \$1,600—\$23.92.

C. St. L. & P. R. R. 4 ½ per cent bonds due Dec. 1, 1918, for \$100,000—\$1,495.32.

Improvement bonds as follows:  
Street Improvements 4 per cent.

bonds due Aug. 1, 1934, for \$150,000—\$2,242.99.

New City Hospital 4 per cent bonds due Aug. 1, 1934, for \$25,000—\$373.84.

New Market house 4 per cent bonds due Aug. 1, 1934, for \$25,000—\$373.84.

Total, \$5,000.  
So that said section when so amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section 1. That the apportionment of the public funds or revenue of the city of Paducah, Kentucky, for the year 1910, for the different purposes and under the different heads shall be as follows, to-wit:

Salaries.....\$16,847.00  
Streets (Engineer—new work; sewer; street—repair and cleaning).....34,000.00

Fire department.....20,350.00  
Police department, including wagon service and city prison, and supplies.....29,671.89

Electric plant.....10,000.00  
Water.....11,875.90

Real estate (Fire station).....1,000.00  
City hall.....5,315.10

Oak Grove.....4,500.00  
New cemetery.....2,000.00

Pauper and charity, including Home of the Friendless and Charity Association.....5,591.09

Riverside hospital.....10,000.00  
San